

1958

## The College News, 1958-10-22, Vol. 45, No. 04

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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# The College News

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1958

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## Convocation Celebrates Opening Of Biology Building; Dr.'s W. Fenn, J. E. Smadel Main Speakers At Ceremony

### Smadel Sees Inspiration Of Youth Vital Task

"The most important contribution to the advancement of sciences is the inspiration and development of young people toward careers in science," declared Dr. Joseph E. Smadel in his address, "Medical Research—1958", at the Convocation opening the new Biology Building last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Smadel is an Associate Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Smadel said that it was necessary to consider the motivations of the contributors to such a new building. The motive of the Quaker founders of Bryn Mawr was to give an equal opportunity to women to gain knowledge and to add to the world store of knowledge, Dr. Smadel noted. The new type of contributor, on the other hand, is, according to Dr. Smadel, motivated by a desire for good health.

A well educated person today needs a "familiarity with the sciences," Dr. Smadel stressed, so that he can "understand daily developments."

While a new building makes the job of the teacher somewhat easier, it is not, according to Dr. Smadel, a guarantee that more young people will become interested in the subject. It is his belief that, in the final analysis, the burden rests upon the teacher to influence the student to follow in his footsteps. Dr. Smadel said that this process is somewhat haphazard since all teachers are not necessarily dynamic.

Since in the past Bryn Mawr College has contributed many biologists to the world, Dr. Smadel concluded, in the future, "we look confidently to Bryn Mawr."

## Colonial Historian Talks On Franklin, Political Journals

Under the auspices of the Department of History, Dr. Verner W. Crane will speak on Benjamin Franklin and the Political Journalism of the Eighteenth Century, on Monday, October 27. Dr. Crane, presently Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Michigan, will be speaking on the Mallory Whiting Webster Lecture Fund, the history department's endowed lectureship.

The foremost scholar on Franklin today, Dr. Crane, who took his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, has written three books on American Colonial History: *The Southern Frontier 1670-1732*, *Benjamin Franklin—Englishman and American*, and *Benjamin Franklin and a Rising People*. He has also edited *Benjamin Franklin's Letters to the Press, 1758-75*. From 1916 until 1958 he has been a professor of history at Michigan, and is well known by Bryn Mawr faculty members as he once worked with Mr. Dudden who now teaches American history here, and was a colleague of Miss Robbins when she was at Michigan last term.

The lecture will be held in the Lecture Room of the new Biology Building.

### Alumnae, Friends Give Laboratories, Classrooms In New Biology Building

The total amount of \$1,029,763.00 which has gone into the Biology Building to date represents contributions from a number of sources. These include alumnae and friends of the college (\$525,656.00), the National Institutes of Health (\$314,157.00), business and industry (\$5,850.00), and foundations, including corporate foundations (\$184,100.00). Still to be raised is \$163,740.00.

Many friends and supporters are commemorated with tablets and named laboratories and classrooms in the Biology Building. Among them are a tablet in the entrance hall "In appreciation of the generous contributions made by Charles J. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gordan, Jr., the James Foundation, the Kresge Foundation, and the National Institute of Biological Sciences." Continued on Page 6, Col. 4

## Molotov Missed, R. Rupen Puzzled

"Former Soviet Prime Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, banished to Outer Mongolia over a year ago, has vanished from sight and is apparently no longer in Mongolia."

"That was the news brought back to the United States by a political science faculty member, Dr. Robert A. Rupen, who just returned from a six-week visit to Russia and Mongolia."

This report of the recent activities and discoveries of Dr. Rupen, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr until this year, is from the Greensboro, North Carolina Daily News.

"Mongolian newsmen of five months ago show Molotov attending to his duties as ambassador to Ulan Bator, the capital city of Mongolia. He attended Mongolian national holiday ceremonies July 11, but he has not been seen since that time."

The Daily News quoted Dr. Rupen as saying, "It is quite clear he is not in Mongolia now, and the people don't seem to know"

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

### Biology's Future Hopes Stressed by Dr. W. Fenn

"The future was never so bright for biology . . . in the past it has lagged behind, but biology will not be content with a back seat." This pronouncement was made by Dr. Wallace O. Fenn in his speech at the Biology Convocation last Saturday afternoon; his topic was "Prospectives in the Biological Sciences." Dr. Fenn is a Professor at the School of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Rochester and also president of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

#### Biology's Future Bright

Dr. Fenn stressed the fact that the AIBS has done much to brighten the prospects for the future of biology. This organization, according to Dr. Fenn, is publicizing biology for what it really is—he pointed out that some people still see a biologist as a "butterfly chaser".

One of the major problems of the modern biologist is to discover facts about man; as Dr. Fenn maintained, "the real secret of the universe is man himself." He continued, "Man must know about man in particular and matter in general."

#### Salaries Are Problem

A major problem of the biologist today, Dr. Fenn revealed, is the salaries which the experienced biologist with even a Ph.D. can earn. As a result of this situation, Dr. Fenn said, many students are attracted to more lucrative fields such as medicine.

Dr. Fenn pointed out that in Russia being a student is a well paid profession and, that while we are probably ahead of the Russians in biology, "we cannot maintain our supremacy" unless we re-evaluate our system. He added, "I doubt that education is better in Russia than in the United States," but, "in Russia there is more demand."

Dr. Fenn concluded that modern biology offers many challenges and the new Biology Building is "Bryn Mawr's answer to the spirited challenge."

## Beatniks, 1960, Have Word Swing Beyond Limited Plot

by Mirlam Beames and Debby Ham '59

Jeopardizing the lives of peripatetic observers, a roaring motor cycle jarred the Goodhart audience into recognition of Beatnik land. And Beatnik land of '60, fortunately, proved to be a far cry from North Beach, where the Beat ARE Beat, where they have given upon life, and life, we gather, has given up on them. Inside Out was alive.

The Juniors dared to do what no previous class has done; they adopted two entirely divergent themes (those of the Nirvana Laundry and the Lower Depths Cafe) and took full advantage of each one's peculiar possibilities.

## Calendar

Wednesday, October 22:

8:00—Marriage and Hygiene Lectures.

Thursday, October 23:

7:30—Common Room, Current Events. Mr. Felix Gilbert of the history department will speak on the Papacy.

Friday, October 24:

Lantern Night in the Library Cloisters at 7:45. Followed by step-singing—in case of rain the ceremony will be held on Saturday.

Sunday, October 25:

7:30—Music Room Goodhart, speaker, Rev. Philip Zabriskie of National Council of Protestant Episcopal Churches, chorus.

Monday, October 27:

8:30—Lecture Room, Biology Building. Dr. Verner W. Crane will give the Mallory Whiting Webster Lecture on Benjamin Franklin and the Political Journalism of the Eighteenth Century.

## NOTICE

Jose Maria Ferrater Mora, professor of philosophy, is to repeat a series of four lectures, given this summer at Princeton, entitled "What Happens in Philosophy".

These lectures, which enjoyed a great success at Princeton, are to be given November 4, 11, 18 and 25 at 8:30 in the Common Room, under the auspices of the Philosophy Club.

In effect, the class of '60 had two excellent shows and one good one.

The Juniors put themselves in the anomalous position of planting an essentially non-musical theme into a class show that is bound by taste as well as tradition to be sprightly, with the consequence that "Let's Get Organized" and the "Wig Song" seemed superfluous. It is interesting that the lead was a non-singing part. Having chosen to present the Beat Generation with its unique dialogue potential, they were left with the problem of avoiding Beatnik monotony. This they did by the startling and delightful introduction of a Mikadoesque laundry, and with it, the justification for a chorus song—incidentally, the best song in the show. But though we hesitate to be stodgy about what we freely enjoyed, we must say that the diverting Chinese motif set up a competition with the Beat theme; from Act II on, the show lacked the original verve of either mood. Furthermore, the complication of both plots forced the latter part of the play into abundant explanation. But we say the above in retrospect; there were many, many splendid scenes in the second half of the play, and we gladly relegate unity back to Aristotle.

The characters outdid the show. There were no dull, insipid, or indefinite personalities among the lot. The singularity of each role gave "Inside Out" some of the attributes of a better variety show. Six nations (if Texas be one) and seven accents were boldly presented; a rasping rock 'n' roll singer, a lyric tenor (from Yale), a guitarist, a lumbagitic drunk, and a would-be ballerina displayed their several talents. At every turn a new and diverting element amused the audience.

After Act I, the Beat Generation atmosphere, which had united the various characters, dissolved; each one pursued his unyielding course oblivious to the others or what might have been the show's direction. Although there was a plethora of characters, and excellent ones, the plot of the show could not quite sustain them; on the other hand, the characters sustained the show.

And, among a cast of many outstanding characters, there is no doubt that John Eustace Kallikak, Daddy-O, the Beautiful Beatnik, carried the show. If Euny had been alone on the stage for the entire time, we would have been delighted with a three-hour soliloquy. As it was, we came away muttering, "With you I could sublimate," and "Man, you've got the beat". Her characterization, while perhaps no stronger than many others in the cast, had complete ease—she was spontaneous, not stereotyped.

Maisie Smithers, the little girl from Midland, Texas, who came to the big city and wandered down the primrose path to Beatnik land, was lived down to every "Raw, quivering nerve-ending" by Lou McCrea. "Maisie's (strenuous) Rock and Roll", midway through the show, proved that she had the talent the "group" had been disparaging; the show would have benefited from another of Maisie's songs, especially when she could have had the opportunity in Act I.

With bleary eye, rumpled apron, Continued on Page 5, Col. 4

## Students Show New Preferences For Language Study; Bryn Mawr, Big Seven Note Increase In Enrollment

Last fall two occurrences focused attention on foreign languages and language education in American schools. The first of these was Sputnik I; the second was the incident of the unfortunate newly appointed ambassador to Burma, who, far from knowing the native tongue of that country, could not even remember the name of the Prime Minister.

#### Effects of Furor Noted

Now, a year later, the effects of this furor on the study of foreign languages at various colleges, and particularly at Bryn Mawr, may be seen.

Perhaps the most spectacular development in this field is the increased enrollment in Russian courses. Bryn Mawr has 355% more students taking Russian this

year than last. The numerical increase is from 9 to 41.

#### Big Seven's Enrollment Up

Among other Big Seven Colleges, Smith's Russian courses are attended by 488% more students than last year (from 17-100); Wellesley's by 475% (8-46); Vassar's by 275% (16-60); Barnard's by 200% (9-29); and Mt. Hol-

yoke's classes are larger by 133% (15-35).

#### More Language Interest

Here at Bryn Mawr other language courses show a slight increase. German is up more than the rest, 91 compared to last year's 70. The number of freshmen in courses other than Russian has remained about the same. The large number taking Russian I this year, however, is in addition to the totals of other years; therefore, more freshmen are taking language courses this year than normally.

Noticeable among colleges in general has been a heightened interest in unusual language. Of the Big Seven, Barnard has the widest variety of these courses, including: Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Irish, Japanese, and Sanskrit.

## NOTICE

The News is happy to announce the election of its new Editorial Staff members:

Alison Baker '62  
Yvonne Chan '62  
Marion Coen '62  
Linda Davis '62  
E. Anne Eberle '61  
Sandi Goldberg '62  
Judy Stuart '62



## THE COLLEGE NEWS



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## On Disdain and A Demonstration

This Saturday, if present plans are successful, a "Youth March for Integrated Schools" will proceed down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

Such an occurrence deserves our attention not only because it involves our contemporaries, not merely because it touches on one of the two or three epoch-making issues of our time; but because the method which these students will employ has been a primary one in democratic procedure, and is, we believe, repugnant to nine out of ten students here on campus, and perhaps proportionately elsewhere.

Let us assume that boredom with the segregation-integration issue is widespread, that we the majority would be delighted never to see another Southern governor on another magazine cover. We also suggest that the word "youth" is largely without meaning for us, and the term "college-age" is abhorrent. These hypotheses, if true, are interesting, but beside the present point.

It is essentially not the issue, nor association with an age-group that would stop us from participating in a demonstration like this one. We are mentally, and would be physically, stopped by the fact that it is a demonstration, a purposeful creation of a disturbance. Here is an institution sacrosanct in every country where mobs have triumphantly carried scrolls of signatures blocks long to the doorstep of authority. Here is an institution utilized by our sex, whose members at one time smudged the sidewalks around 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue with their kerosene lamps and not infrequently spent a night or a week in jail. And here is an institution from which we shrink instinctively.

We are unable to explain easily the fetish for decorum, the unwillingness to become actively involved in such matters that we think prevalent in our generation (if we may be pardoned the use of this term) and to which members of the News Board implicitly signing this editorial themselves admit. If sophistication has replaced zealotry, we are not sure that this is bad, but we mistrust it.

It might be argued that in this case resorting to marches is to emulate and thus condone the mass protests, both orderly and disorderly, in the South. Incensed southerners, it may be said, have found these demonstrations necessary because reasonable and dignified methods are closed to them or will not suit their unreasonable and undignified purposes. May not the "Forces of Integration" (including collegiate theorists) sponsor proceedings through the proper channels—i.e. the Courts, as both the Executive and Legislature have declined to aid or interfere except in extremity? Here a most important point must be raised—the very proceedings in the "proper channels" may constitute a cold and mechanical tyranny of the majority. Our disdain or reticence must not fool us: demonstrations may be the only way a minority can protect itself, and similarly, the majority must use methods other than those by which it can control.

To date the case for integration has only been stated legally, by random individuals and by organizations in policy statements. For the reasons above, we think the legal mechanisms are dangerous; the smattering of opinion we think is inadequate. If a demonstration achieves a strong and non-enforceable statement of a position we hope is right, it deserves at very least a non-participant support.

## A SELECTION FROM by A. A. Milne

King John was not a good man—  
He had his little ways.  
And sometimes no one spoke to him  
For days and days and days.  
And men who came across him,  
When walking in the town,  
Gave him asupercilious stare,  
Or passed with oases in the air—  
And had King John stood dumbly there,  
Blushing beneath his crown.

King John was not a good man,  
And no good friends had he.  
He stayed in every afternoon . . .  
But no one came to tea.  
And, round about December,  
The cards upon his shelf  
Which wished him lots of Christmas cheer,  
And fortune in the coming year,  
Were never from his near and dear,  
But only from himself.  
From "King John's Christmas"  
Now We Are Six.

## "Tale Told By..."

by Lois Potter

In spite of extensive research and many worthy contributions to the field of human learning, scholars continue to differ as to the actual origin of Lantern Night. Professor Kapno Lampas claims to have found the source in Greece and maintains in his illuminating essay "Lanterns in the Works of Euripides" that the singing of a hymn to Athena and of part of Pericles' funeral oration was customary in Athens, before proceeding to the human sacrifices. Other commentators assign a date somewhere in the 13th century, and trace it to Wales, where young maidens used to race after the Will o' the Wisp singing words which, translated into Greek, mean "Elpis megale, nai megale."

Now, however, the mystery seems to be solved. Professor Edgerton B. Farthingale of Oxford has just published volume one of a three-volume History of Lanterna Night, with an Analysis of Lanteras, Their Colors, and How to Swing Them. According to him, the date of the primitive celebration is more recent than was previously believed; in fact, it did not precede the founding of Bryn Mawr College. We now quote Professor Farthingale:

"In the years before the college's electrical system had reached its present exalted state, nocturnal conditions, especially in the vicinity of the library, were very nocturnal indeed, that is to say, black, or, in other words, dark. For freshmen as yet unfamiliar with the campus, the situation was dangerous. Almost every morning, the body of a freshman had to be removed from the pool in the Cloisters, and not infrequently a young lady would be found wandering

through the basement stacks in a dazed condition, looking for the exit.

"At last, the sophomore class, in memory of those students who had already perished, gathered the freshmen together in the Cloisters and presented them with lanterns by which they might find their way out again. The freshmen, to thank them, burst into song, and, since in those days everyone majored in Greek, the first words which came into their heads were "Sophias, philai, paromen."

"The presentation of these lanterns soon became an annual affair, and was further enlivened when a student, after a vision, composed 'Pallas Athena Thea'. It happened that a few years after the beginning of the tradition a number of juniors and seniors who had been watching the proceedings with unbecoming hilarity were caught by the indignant underclassmen and, for punishment, made to perform calisthenics while holding lanterns. As a result of this enforced exercise, they developed unusually powerful arm muscles, and it is from them that the present-day breed of Lantern-Swingers is descended. Now, it is true, the species is more highly developed, possessing not merely strength, but a precision enabling each one to keep exactly two beats behind the next."

Professor Farthingale is to be congratulated for his brilliant solution of a hitherto baffling problem. To his words, we can only add that, considering the fame of this tradition and the symbolic value which lanterns have come to have in Bryn Mawr life, it is fortunate that those sophomores back in the Dark Ages had never heard of flashlights.

## Play, Art, Photos, Star In Arts Night Visualized Deities

by Betsy Levering

Arts Night is early this year, Saturday the eighth of November; and though, says Anne Farlow, its director, "people haven't had the whole year to ferment artistically, otherwise it is a good time to have it."

Under the aegis of Arts Council, Arts Night is, in fact, a lively, wide open and somewhat organized unveiling of those activities which the Council fosters: music, the dance, dramatics, the plastic arts, this year photography, and occasionally rhetoric.

A prominent place in the coming program goes to a compacted three-act (now one-act) play, "The Uninvited," whose author is Tim Sheldon, a Haverford senior. It was written last year for Mr. Butman's playwriting class; Sue Gold will direct the production.

The numerous other attractions of the evening are still in the try-out stage; specifically, there will be further tryouts on Thursday night from 8:30-10:00 for those who couldn't come last Friday afternoon.

Certain it is, however, that there will be an art exhibit; certain, that is, should Gabrielle Yablonsky in Pam East receive drawings, paintings, and sculpture. "Art" is this year liberally defined to include photographs. These, if of a size suitable for exhibition, should go to Holly Miller in Pam West; for those who have only snapshots and small negatives Holly will make enlargements, for a nominal price.

As Haverford has recently formed its own Arts Council, and as it has in the past made valuable contributions to the musical and dramatic aspects of Arts Night, it is expected and hoped that it will be as much in evidence as ever.

## Sloane Discusses Visualized Deities

Divinity in art is "a critical problem for the human race" said Dr. Joseph Sloane in his lecture Tuesday evening. And by visually representing divinity man is essentially trying to answer the question, "What does God look like," he is visible at all.

Dr. Sloane pointed out that question occurs in the sermon on the mount, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," but one may question the meaning of the word see. Thomas Aquinas in reducing all knowledge to a syllogistic system which purported to contain all possible questions, asked whether any created intelligence could see God and answered that the intellect can see the essence of God. St. Thomas was surrounded with the physical evidence in the paintings of his time of visions of God, and apparently supposed that from the likeness in an image one could form a likeness

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1



## Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

I was very interested in your presentation of the integration issue in the South, as discussed by five students in the issue of two weeks ago. You are to be commended for bringing students' views on such an important subject to the attention of the community.

I would like to recommend a book to anyone who is interested in reading a very magnificent account of one of the recent cases in connection with the integration issue: Anne Burden's book, "The Wall Between". Also, Anne Burden now is a field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund and sometimes comes up North. If there is interest in having her speak here, I would be glad to help arrange it.

Sincerely,

Milnor Alexander

(warden of Rock, and a graduate student in political science.)

## Interfaith

by Helen Ullrich

A former Rhodes Scholar, the Rev. Philip Zabriskie, will speak at chapel on Sunday, October 26. His topic will be "Why the Church?"

Rev. Zabriskie's educational background includes a summa cum laude in history and a magna cum laude in the humanities from Princeton. In addition he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. As a Rhodes Scholar, Rev. Zabriskie studied philosophy and economics. He earned his Bachelor of Divinity degree from the Virginian Theological Seminary. Rev. Zabriskie has been ordained an Episcopal priest.

Studying was not Rev. Zabriskie's only forte. He received his letter in baseball while at Princeton and was a member of the Oxford football and tennis teams.

At present Rev. Zabriskie is the Executive Secretary of the Division of College Work of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His former position was the assistant chaplainship at Amherst.

The Rev. Zabriskie, Mrs. Paul's nephew, will be here for supper Sunday evening. Those interested in eating with him can sign up on the Interfaith Bulletin Board.

## NOTICE

"Asian strains of influenza are expected to reappear come December," says Dr. C. C. Dauer of the Public Health Service.

Though it will not be as widespread as last year's pandemic, vaccination is advised by the Surgeon General. Research has shown that the greatest protection is given by two doses—two weeks apart. Therefore, vaccine will be offered to resident and non-resident students, faculty and spouses, staff and spouses at a cost of \$1.00 for the complete immunization. Students may charge on pay day; others please come with the exact amount at the time of the first dose.

TIMES: First dose: Thursday, October 23: 2-4 p.m. Friday, October 24: 8:30-10 a.m.

Second dose: Thursday, November 6: 2-4 p.m. Friday, November 7: 8:30-10 a.m.

Vaccines will be given only at the above stated times. There will be no regular dispensary care during the above hours. Persons allergic to egg and chicken should not receive the vaccine.

## NOTICE

Volleyball: Wednesday nights at 7:15 in the gym. Everyone welcome.



## Aide Discusses Summer's Work For Mentally Ill

by Margaret Williams

This summer I had the opportunity to work as a volunteer in a private mental institution, the Butler Health Center in Providence, Rhode Island. There were other college students also working there, one of whom had come up from Pennsylvania to spend the entire summer, living and working with the patients.

I had always been a bit apprehensive about working in a mental hospital. Would there be violent patients who, if you won in a game of tennis with them, would hit you over the head with the racket? Would there be a feeling of embarrassment between the patients and me because they were different, and would they feel ashamed for a normal person to see them in their condition and might they thus withdraw even more? Would I be able to make any contact with them, to make real friends among them? I wanted to find out, and so I became a volunteer.

### No Fear or Embarrassment

In the month during which I was at Butler nearly every day from nine to four, my questions were answered. The patients who played tennis usually won all the time and were quite pleasant about it. I encountered no fear or embarrassment because I learned that a volunteer must not act afraid or constrained; she must be as friendly and outgoing as possible in order that the patients will accept and like her. Thus she can accomplish her work—to make the mentally ill feel at ease in the presence of normal people.

My duties were most enjoyable. I went on picnics with the patients, swam with them, played tennis, badminton, ping-pong, and double solitaire. In the Occupational Therapy department I helped them with their work, knitting, sewing, weaving, and cooking. I also took inventories of supplies and straightened out drawers full of crochet hooks. We sang, played the piano and drew pictures together. In fact, I did just about everything from typing in the office to decorating a patient's birthday cake, and every moment was fun. To observe ill people in the process of getting well is far from depressing.

A patient who is able to get about and do things is benefited, I think, merely by the sight of a new face and by a new enthusiasm. Either calls his attention to something besides himself and the surroundings he has become used to and perhaps tired of. His afternoon is brightened considerably if he can play tennis with a young volunteer.

An old lady appreciates a sympathetic listener; the nurses are often too busy. Above all, your work makes the patients feel that someone cares about them enough to come and help them without thanks or pay. The volunteer himself is richer and wiser for the experience.

The Bryn Mawr League is in contact with two nearby mental hospitals, Embreeville and Coatesville. These institutions would be glad for students to come over for a week end or for an evening to get up games of chess and various other amusements. Patients about to be dismissed need contact with people outside in order to feel that they can get along with others when they leave.

Other patients need actual care, such as being fed and helped with things which they cannot do for themselves. Whatever needs you can fill will help these people a great deal and leave you with the knowledge that you have done something truly worth the time and effort.

## Bryn Mawr Students of '20's Considered Themselves "Apart from... Spectacular Features of... 'Ballyhoo

It is my hypothesis that throughout the period that followed the First World War, Bryn Mawr preserved its central ideal intact and therefore maintained a culture often in opposition to the rest of society. This does not mean that the Bryn Mawr student was an atypical member of her generation, but only that there was an almost complete dichotomy between her college life and her private social life, and that when she was immersed in her college activities, she was under the influence of an all-important and immutable ideal: the primary value of "things of the mind." While the Bryn Mawr girl took an active part in the intellectual revolt of the time, she never questioned the value of her education, and as a part of a community of dedicated scholars she found a secure central touchstone that enabled her to keep her perspective and avoid the confusion and uncertainty so prevalent in society at large.

### Culture Within a Culture

When I say that Bryn Mawr maintained a "culture within a culture," I do not mean that the college remained static, while the world changed around it. I mean, first of all, that during any period the members of a small and intensely dedicated community are apt to be insulated from the "outside world," and their particular set of values is often in opposition to those subscribed to by the "man in the street." I can only show the effect of the 1920's upon a college community; the people I will talk about are intellectuals and only representative of what was happening to people of a similar nature under similar environmental conditions. They were not immune to the spirit of the times, but they stood apart from, and often criticized, those Americans who fostered and enjoyed the more spectacular features of the "Ballyhoo Years."

That the girls considered themselves to be set apart from the outside world is indicated by the several editorials concerned with the danger of almost completely withdrawing behind the "gray walls of Academia and the female-crowded cloister." (College News, 1925.) On the other hand, the 1924 Cls s Book rejoiced in the following manner:

Oh, what joy  
To see a sanctuary  
For our country's youth,  
A habitation sober and demure  
For ruminating creatures.  
Chateau Universitaire et  
Romantique

That people outside the college thought of Bryn Mawr as something "different" is illustrated by M. Chevrillon's remark that, "A Bryn Mawr nous pouvions nous croire dans le chateau universitaire et romantique de la Princesse de Tennyson (College News, 1923); or by the numerous charges that the college represented a "hotbed of radicalism." One of Mrs. Nahm's classmates recently declared that she would never send her daughter to Bryn Mawr for the simple reason that she now realized that her years there were spent in a "closed universe."

**Idealism Counters Disillusionment**  
But in speaking of a Bryn Mawr culture I mean more than the inevitable and natural isolation of an intellectual community; for although the Bryn Mawr girl furnishes a good example of the critical and "debunking" attitude of those engaged in the current "Revolt of the Highbrows," I found one very important difference which distinguished her from other intellectuals of the time. According to Frederick Lewis Allen, (Only Yesterday, 1931) the keynote of the intellectual revolt led by Menckens, Hemingway, and Gertrude Stein was to be

As everyone knows "there is nothing new under the sun." We of the fifties, a decade yet lacking an epithet are often reminded of this, especially when we are the subject of unfavorable comparison with our predecessors in the earlier part of the century, both on and away from this campus. We are vaguely shadowed by the past, vaguely reminded that our spirit is not what it might be—and we seldom seem to have much to answer save that nothing ever happens to stir us up.

For purposes of comparison (as there are always those who will compare) or mere piqued curiosity as to the nature of our predecessors, or better still, for a sense of the past as a source of our particular development, and the character of the atmosphere we inhabit, THE NEWS publishes this article as the first in a series. This is the introduction to a study, made by Carolyn Kern '59 (history department) for a sociological research project. Miss Kern studied at Bryn Mawr in the 1920's, the mores and ideas of the student here in that lively age, and the place held by the college in relation to a constantly changing social atmosphere. Much of her material is derived from interviews with students who were here in the period, or from college publications.

found in the word "disillusionment" and in the phrase "the bilge of idealism." These people were concerned with tearing down the old order, with little thought and less optimism as to how it could be rebuilt. The Bryn Mawr girl, however, never ceased to evince a seemingly dauntless idealism, an idealism which bordered on smugness. Three of the people I talked to remarked that the thing they most remember is "How incredibly self-confident we were! We thought we could and would make the world over." Lippmann noted that "What most distinguishes the generation who have approached maturity since the debacle of idealism at the end of the War is not their rebellion against the religion and moral code of

their parents, but their disillusionment with their own rebellion." (In A Preface to Morsals, 1929). I found no evidence that the Bryn Mawr girl did not have boundless faith in the efficacy of her rebellion, perhaps because, as mentioned earlier, her central tenet was based on something universally recognized as solid: the possibility of progress through enlightened education.

In attempting to resolve the question of what enabled the Bryn Mawr to preserve her idealism intact throughout the post-war disillusionment, I believe that I found the answer in the person of M. Carey Thomas, president during the immediate post-war years. She was a splendid idealist and a magnetic personality, fully capable of shaping the young minds at her disposal. The sheer force of her own personal idealism provided a balancing factor to the "debacle of idealism" experienced by the "Lost Generation." Every morning at chapel she talked to the girls about the possibility of remaking the world through social reform and the new opportunity and obligation for women to take part in this. "Train yourselves for the highest possible service. Become scholars, teachers . . . research workers, physicians, lawyers . . . stateswomen, wise reformers. We need leaders desperately." (President Thomas, quoted in The College News, 1920.) She liked to quote Anna Howard Shaw as saying, "Men know best about some things, but men and women together know all there is to know about everything in the world." Miss Woodworth remembers, "You could always tell a Bryn Mawr from an outsider—we were so much more jaunty and self-confident. Miss Thomas taught us that we could get anything that we wanted." The Sun Also Rises did not fall on ready and fertile ground within M. Carey Thomas's domain. Her work at the beginning of the decade gave a peculiar flavor to the Bryn Mawr of the 1920's, an idealistic flavor which distinguished her revolutionary intellectuals from intellectuals elsewhere.

To Be Continued.

## WBMC Presents "Mostly Music," Can Now Be Heard Campus-Wide

by E. Anne Eberle

"Just tell everyone that we're certainly back in business and to LISTEN!" exclaimed Dee Wheelwright, Publicity Chairman of WBMC, the college radio station. "Reception? Yes, we even have that this year. You see, the station hasn't made a go of it in the last few years, well, mostly because the wires were all corroded out—rotten," she continued, "but this year Undergrad gave us \$75 and Haverford gave us some money—they have fellows working on the shows as technicians, too, you know—so we had enough money to fix all the wires. And now," she continued gaily, "we are heard all over the campus, not just in three rooms of Pem East and Denbigh, or whatever it was last year."

The idea of such mass communication inspired Dee to more comments on the program. "Yes, we're on from 7:00-10:00, Monday through Thursday evenings. In the morning? No, no 'misery shows' at the crack of dawn this year. But we have everything else. Mostly music programs right now—in fact, all music—but we're going to expand our broadcasting time as we go on, so we'll have other kinds. For instance, we broadcast Junior Show live on Friday night, and we hope to do that

with other things if it works out. "But all kinds of music—jazz, mood music, folk songs, show tunes to study by if they can stand it, but don't put that in. And classical—Nahma Sandrow—do you know her!—she has a fabulous classical program on Monday nights, 7:00-8:00; it's her commentary that really makes it—she tells about the music in plain, human language.

"And on Tuesdays from 8:30-9:00 Roo Stainton and Alice Turner have a show called 'The Rock and Roll Queens of Bryn Mawr.' Oh—and the most wonderful thing—for the people with pop music shows, the record shop here in Bryn Mawr will loan us records and exchange them all the time for current ones. Isn't that great?"

Dee's enthusiasm was too strong to pause for concurrence, so she flew on with her gush of information. "Let's see, mostly music. Oh—and Sue Freiman does the news—really good—she gets the stuff out of the New York Times and writes up her own reports. Actually, we have about 25 announcers and as many technicians; most of them do one show a week."

"And don't forget Dee's wonderful folk music shows," said Roo Stainton, who had dropped in out of nowhere. "A live one called 'Delia's Gone' from 8:00-8:30 on

## Exotic Morocco Locus Of Travels Of BMC Junior

by R. Rubinstein

It is indeed difficult to organize kaleidoscopic impressions of a three-day visit in Morocco—one conjures up memories of a dizzying succession of sights, smells, feelings—impressions that seem to defy rational, systematic treatment. What comes to mind are the haunch-squatters, the "fatimas" (women) in their "djellababs" (veiled garb) the camels, the straw-mud huts. Or one may recall one bewildering moment in the "medina" (marketplace) when diseased children, nursing mothers, and haggling shoppers seemed to suddenly close in on the unsuspecting visitor. The anxious and curious outsider could look and discover and only later question and attempt to understand.

Nouasseur is one of the five American Air and Naval Bases built in Morocco during the past six years. My brother-in-law is one of the 7000 men stationed at Nouasseur, 20 miles out of Casablanca. Thus, our excuse for a summer of travel—a family reunion in Morocco after he had completed half of his tour of duty.

### From Madrid to Casablanca

None of us in our intimate and cramped travelling party will ever quite forget that drive from Madrid to Casablanca. Finally, after a series of delays—some caused by Franco's "unfinished" highway system, and another, by a Fiesta, and a session with "los toros" in Algeciras—we were crossing the Strait of Gibraltar on a midnight ferry. The palm-lined waterfront in Ceuta, Spain's only remaining protectorate in Morocco, was already darkened as we found our way to the nearest hotel. The choice was limited in that deserted city during those early morning hours; whether all Ceutan plumbing was out of commission or whether that was a permanent feature of the Hotel Terminus, we shall never know.

Six a.m. and we were on the road again—the donkeys jogging along to market, saddled down with produce, the quattering and wizened "Mohammeds" (any adult male) along the side, the rickety buses of laborers all contributed to the panorama. The morning mist was rising over the brown-toned countryside as we passed through the last Spanish Duana and entered the independent state of Morocco. Tetuan, Larache, Alcazarquivir—everywhere were the same fields, farmhands and yes, camels. In the villages one could see the omnipresent khaki of the new Moroccan bureaucracy against the backdrop of the old—the stalls of the local barbers, blood-letters and craftsmen. Then on to Port Lyautey. The name, in honor of that famous French Governor General, has now reverted to the original, Kenitra, signifying the thorough-going attempt to remove all vestiges of imperialism.

### Modernity With 12th Century

Rabat, the capital, was next. Ignoring its majestic, modern white facade, one realized that its Kasbah Oudaya and Hassan Tower dates back to the XII century when it was founded by the Almoravid Caliphs. Our destination, the great port of Casablanca, is equally a European, as it is a Moroccan city. Similarly, one is struck by the modernity of its architecture, the skyscrapers, the deluxe hotels, the "El Mansour" and the "Marhaba." There are the elegantly dressed Europeans, the white stucco villas, the broad avenues so lushly lined with flowers and palms. In the residential districts like that of Ain Diab one could easily forget one's geographical location if not for the occasional appearance of a veiled fatima, balancing perhaps a child

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3



## Academy Of Science Fellowships Offered To Seniors And Graduates

The National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council will again assist the National Science Foundation with its eighth regular predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowship programs which have just been announced by the Foundation. The NSF plans to award approximately 1,000 graduate and 200 postdoctoral fellowships in these two programs for scientific study during the 1959-1960 academic year.

The evaluation of each candidate's application is made by the Academy-Research Council selection panels and boards. The National Science Foundation will make the final selection of Fellows and will announce the awards on March 15, 1959.

### On Basis of Ability

These fellowships are open only to citizens of the United States and are awarded solely on the basis of ability. The National Science Foundation has announced that "... fellowships will be awarded in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, and engineering sciences, including anthropology, psychology (excluding clinical psychology), and from the following social sciences, where they conform to accepted standards of scientific inquiry by fulfilling the requirements of the basic scientific method as to objectivity, verifiability and generality: geography, mathematical economics, demography, information and communication theory, experimental and quantitative sociology and the history and philosophy of science. Also included are interdisciplinary fields which are comprised of overlapping fields among two or more sciences".

### All Graduates Eligible

Graduate fellowships are available to those who are working toward the masters' or doctoral degrees in the first, intermediate or terminal year of graduate study. College seniors who expect to receive a baccalaureate degree during the 1958-1959 academic year are also eligible to apply. Postdoctoral fellowships are available to individuals who, as of the beginning of their fellowships tenure, have a Ph.D. in one of the fields listed above or who have had research training and experience equivalent to that represented by such a degree. In addition, holders of the M.D., D.D.S., or D.V.M. degree, who wish to obtain

further training for a career in research, are eligible provided they can present an acceptable plan of study and research. "Awards are not made to individuals to pursue a course of study designed to prepare them further for careers in medical practice and comparable fields; however, applications will be accepted from those who intend to obtain further training in one of the medical sciences directed toward a career in research.

### Examination by R.T.S. Required

All applicants for graduate (predoctoral) awards will be required to take an examination designed to test scientific aptitude and achievement. This examination, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be given on January 19, 1959 at designated centers through the United States and certain foreign countries.

The annual stipends for graduate Fellows are as follows: \$1800 for the first year; \$2000 for the intermediate year; and \$2300 for the terminal year. The annual stipend for postdoctoral Fellows is \$4500. Dependency allowances will be made to married Fellows. Tuition, laboratory fees and limited travel allowances will also be provided.

Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. The deadline for the receipt of applications for regular postdoctoral fellowships is December 22, 1958 and for graduate fellowships, January 5, 1959.

## Students Invited To Folk Dancing

by Yvonne Chan

All those who have a sincere interest in folk-dancing are welcome to join Betchen Wayland's group of folk-dancers every Thursday at 8:30 p.m. in the gym. Betchen, a Pembroke West freshman from Pasadena, California, has always been very active in the folk-dancing group in her home town.

Betchen stresses that this is not a square-dance group; instead, round dances, circle dances, couple dances, and line dances will be practiced. Her collection of records, plus the gym's, will provide interesting folk tunes from many of the European countries—Germany, Russia, and the Balkan States, whose varied dances interest a large number of people.

### Pros and Beginners Welcome

Last Thursday Betchen taught some of the girls the steps to many of the folk-dances. The girls learned enough, she says, to help teach the novices next week. Beginners as well as "old pros" are welcome, as the mixture of both will prove interesting.

### Haverford to Join Group

One of the girls has found out that a number of the Haverford boys are interested in the folk-dance group. Permission has been obtained for them to join the group next week.

Betchen hopes this group will create an increased interest in the field of folk-dancing.

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## Bull Whip Not for Whipping Bulls Asserts Expert On Lethal Weapon

by Marian Coen

Pistol shots have been heard on the Bryn Mawr campus. Surprisingly enough, however, they issue not from the gun of a budding Annie Oakley, but from a bullwhip, the rather unusual mainstay of Mexican cowboys, brought to Bryn

## Bureau of Recommendations

### BABY-SITTERS

Do you wish baby-sitting rates raised—and by how much—or are you satisfied with them as they are? Please come to the meeting on Wednesday, October 22, at 1:30 p.m. in Room E of Taylor Hall, prepared to discuss rates and to give the Bureau of Recommendations your opinions.

Odd Jobs Now Open—please see Miss Farjano unless otherwise indicated.

### Campus Sales Agencies

The Philadelphia Inquirer: liberal commissions.

Biotherm, a new French cosmetic preparation. Mrs. Knowlton, a Bryn Mawr alumna, will be in the Bureau of Recommendations Friday, October 24, at 12 o'clock, to see any students who are interested in becoming the campus agent.

Mail Order House for gifts of various kinds. 20 to 25% commission. Further information at the Bureau.

### Steady Baby-Sits

Bryn Mawr: Friday mornings from 10 to 12:30. Two children, 2 years and 6 months.

Bryn Mawr: Tuesday afternoons—not every week but often. 12 or 1 to about 4:30. Three girls, 7, 4, and 1.

Villanova: Monday afternoons, 1 to 5. Three children, 5, 4, and 2.

Jobs for Next Year: Please see Mrs. Crenshaw.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces the Federal Service Entrance Examination which qualifies for most beginning positions in the federal government. Open to Juniors, Seniors, and Graduate Students—U. S. citizens only. October 30 is the closing date for applications for the first examination to be held on November 15. Blanks and further information at the Bureau of Recommendations. Beginning salaries from \$4040 to \$4980.

The New York State Civil Service Commission announces the Professional Careers Tests open to Juniors, Seniors, and Graduate Students of any major or specialized majors such as physical sciences or social sciences—U. S. citizens but not necessarily residents of New York State. Closing date for applications, November 17, for the examination to be given December 13. Beginning salary, from \$4400. Blanks and booklets available at the Bureau.

San Diego City Schools: Teachers in nearly all subjects. Beginning salaries, \$4400.

The College Placement Annual is available at the Bureau of Recommendations. It lists organizations recruiting college graduates this year.

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Mawr by Pembroke East's Carol Waller.

The explosive snapping of the whip, explained Carol, who learned the art of flinging it from an enthusiast in Illinois, is caused by its being drawn out of a loop formed in the air faster than the speed of sound. It is, thus, the cracking of the air, and not actually the whip, that produces the noise. For this reason, Carol maintains, slinging the bullwhip is not so much a question of strength as of technique.

### Handmade In West

The whip itself, hand-made somewhere in the West, is a rawhide braid with tapering lash mounted on a cylindrical swivel handle. The 12-foot plait narrows down to a single leather strip, a piece of rope, and, finally, a nylon "cracker"—the last employed to protect the leather and amplify the sound.

The art of the bullwhip, originated and still used by Mexican cowboys to control herds, has reached a high point of development, and many a Hollywood hero has employed it to flick a cigarette from the lips of a desperado. Even Mexican cowboys, gauche by comparison with their cinema counterparts, have used it to knock a fly off the ear of a sleeping bull.

### Goal Is Target-Whipping

Carol, whose goal is this type of target-whipping, is fascinated by the potentials of the instrument but regards it strictly as a hobby. She is completely willing to teach the necessary techniques to anyone interested, and, already, has acquired a number of enthusiastic disciples. Each time she practices on Pembroke green the circle of interested spectators grows larger. Who knows?—one day bullwhips may rival even hula-hoops on the Bryn Mawr campus.

## Morocco Report

Continued from Page 3, Col. 5

or work basket. But just cross one of the city's central thoroughfares, leave the French speaking populace and enter the tortuous medina. One is transported back through the centuries; knowing the Arabs' dread fear of the "evil eye" one leaves the camera behind. In this narrow and confined area, hundreds continue to exist and multiply. Disease, filth, and poverty rear their frightful heads in all directions; fly-covered slabs of meat dangle from the stalls, while the omnipresent blind beggar aggressively thrusts forward his hand, and the laden donkey tramples the open wares. Yet in the midst of this remarkable street scene something pleasant assails the nose; it is no doubt the mint tea that is being brewed in some corner alleyway.

### Eleanor Roosevelt Initiates Reforms

The initiative taken by Eleanor Roosevelt, after a tour of Morocco, resulted in action—"La Nouvelle Medina" a "housing project" of sorts was recently completed. And there are other such evidences of progress. Basically Morocco must bolster her economic position by increasing exports of her main "resource," her marvelous rugs and copper and brass wares. Politically, there are indications of the paths she will follow. For one thing, it is questionable how much longer any American military will be on Moroccan soil, for the original agreement was made with the French prior to the Moroccan independence in 1954. Now in 1958 the government of Mohammed V is telling the Americans, "go home." Only last month our ambassador, in Rabat, agreed in principle to a withdrawal, while just two weeks ago, Morocco, with Tunisia, her sister state, joined the Arab League. From Suez to Gibraltar the world of Islam is stirring—just how much of a "Suez Line" Morocco will follow is still unknown.



## Safe Deposit

John always did take things too seriously... like that habit of locking his Coke up in a safe! Sure everybody likes Coca-Cola... sure there's nothing more welcome than the good taste of Coca-Cola. But really—a safe just for Coke! Incidentally—know the combination, anyone?



SIGN OF GOOD TASTE

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## VISUALIZED DEITIES

Continued from Page 2, Col. 4 of God.

Dr. Sloane illustrated the attempt to visualize God with reference to several cultures: the quasi-human Egyptian hippopotamus goddess with her animal snout juxtaposed with the coiffure characteristic of divinity is opposed to the anthropomorphic representation of Ammon the Sun God. The Indian god Shiva, with four arms in a ring of fire is a physical manifestation of a god who is all powerful. Nirvana the Japanese god has an infinity of hands symbolic of infinite mercy, and his fat sexual face with an air of deep meditation contrasts with the Greek Zeus, represented as a physically magnificent man.

All these are efforts to objectify the power beyond man, but the Christian God presents the most difficult problem of all. The God of Genesis and the prophets is all powerful and vindictive; the God of Michelangelo, as the creator of Eve is less a being of wrath, and more of an omnipotent patriarch.

Another problem is the Christian God is essentially three, father, son and holy ghost. The artist has recourse to the scriptures for the appearance of the first two members of the trinity, as in Genesis, "God made man in his own image." Jesus is the word made flesh in human form. The holy ghost is another problem; John refers to the holy spirit as "like a dove," it is also represented as a dozen tongues of fire, or a blaze of light.

If God is in human form, however, how is he to be distinguished from other men? In early Christian art the mysteries of divinity were so sacrosanct as to be represented only symbolically. The peacock as immortality, the vine as

Christ, the alpha and omega as symbols of beginning and end were components of an elaborate symbolic statement of the nature of Christian divinity. This approach merely circumvents the question of representation and differentiation. Physical size and the cross nimbus (instead of plain halo) had helped distinguish pagan gods.

The physical representation of the Christian God is a powerful force in framing a conception of the spiritual character. Immense physical energy is equated with creative capacity, and a god rushing through space can mold the sun and moon in the twinkling of an eye.

In painting Jesus, Rembrandt again faced the problem of differentiation, especially in the scene involving the money changers in the temple which concerned specially human characteristics. An angry Christ who enters the temple with a strong expression of disgust is like a man, and Rembrandt as one of history's greatest character experts is able to grasp the distinctly human characteristics. But Christ alone is perfect, and Rembrandt has only the experience of human imperfection. Rembrandt fails ignominiously; Christ becomes a neuter figure with a silly look.

The representation of God is hampered by the belief of many theologians that men confuse the essence with the image. This ques-

tion arose violently during the Reformation, and Calvinist iconoclasm was at least partially responsible for the absence of Protestant religious art.

In conclusion Dr. Sloane said that in the past two centuries of religious art has fallen on evil days. The Christ of the long, greasy hair, uprolled weeping eyes and effeminate mouth is one to repel the Sunday School.

Another criticism of modern religious painting is the personal subjective aspect of it, when artists are occupied with the projection of themselves into their subject matter. Difficulties aside, the question, "what does God look like" has captivated artists of all ages and civilizations.

The News regrets the absence of a picture of "Inside Out," and sympathizes with its photographer, Holly Miller, of the broken collar bone.—Ed.

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JOYCE LEWIS Bryn Mawr

## SHOW REVIEW CONTINUED

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5 and expansive waist-line, (Cyril Mahoney (Trudy Hoffman) was the melodramatic bartender for all time. Though his was a stock part, Mahoney managed to make its very triteness entertaining, and the audience was genuinely sympathetic toward his love for Maisie. His song, "Last Chance", was sung simply, and its pathos was surprisingly real.

Labored hours spent in search of terms for Chung were fruitless. All we can say to Chung is many yellow butterflies, and to Ginny Norton hearty acclaim. She won us completely.

Mara was definitely outside the spirit of the play. In contrast to the rest of the cast, her character had no warmth—her function was between that of a commentator and a member of the action. She was perplexing for this reason: she did not belong to Beatnik land, nor was her detachment elucidating. And when Mara (Cynthia Holley Taylor) abruptly became involved with Youngblood J. Press, the audience's confusion was complete. We are at loss to penetrate the junior mind over these affairs of the heart. In a show so gay, this intrusion of morality nonplus-ed us.

Fay DuBose as Yoyo had the hard job of fulfilling an amorous role opposite Mara. Moreover the difficulty of her task was increased by its non-character quality; a standard collegiate man was demanded, and Fay managed to be one. Her song was lovely, despite the incongruity with which class shows are always faced in presenting a romantically interesting male.

Ma Smithers (Barbara North-

rop) was the only one of the cast who could tell the Beatniks "what was what". Her fantastic accent did not overwhelm the force of her character; her strident maternity saved the show from threatening disintegration.

Morris was the most Beat character in the show. His language Continued from Page 6, Col. 1

## Movies

Bryn Mawr—Wed. Wee Georgie and The Red Inn; Thurs.—Sun. That Certain Smile and Gunman's Walk; Mon.—Tues. The Detective and How To Murder a Rich Uncle.

Ardmore—Wed.—Tues. The Big Country with Gregory Peck.

Suburban—Tues.—Sat. Vtrigo and Teacher's Pet; Sun. The Fiend Who Walked the West and Cattle Empire; Mon.—Tues. Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

Anthony Wayne — Wed.—Tues. The Big Country with Gregory Peck.

## Notice

All those wishing to make the trip to the Iankenu Health Museum must sign in the dispensary by Thursday, Oct. 31st.



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MORE "INSIDE OUT"

Continued from Page 5, Col. 5 and manner were straight-forward, and his characterization was stripped of the dramatic exaggeration of Daddy-O. As the plainest and truest species of Beatnik, Carolyn Morant gave the show the authority it would otherwise have lacked.

As another member of Daddy-O's cffique, Rinaldo (Anne Stebbins), the disgruntled poet, could lament and bop with equal facility. His misery was surpassed only by the audience's delight in watching him chase yellow butterflies. Wally (Nancy DuBois), through no fault of her own, was not a particularly likeable character. It is extremely difficult to make the artistic weakling humorous; the Juniors tried, and Nancy

did as much with the part as possible, but except as she contributed to group effect, she was not appealing.

Crawley (Judy Polsky), Daddy-O's most faithful supporter, slid through the Lower Depths Cafe with nonchalance unequalled by any other of Daddy-O's satellites. She was also one of the funniest elements of the show.

Outstanding among the minor characters were Bella (Beebe Cooper) with her indescribable walk, Sharlene (Ronnie Wolfe) who whiffed blithely on her tippy-toes through Nirvana and the Lower Depths Cafe, the Bus Spieler (Ann Hill) with her more-real-than-life patter, and her group of gape-jawed, wide-eyed tourist mas (Sandy Korff, Toni Thompson, Barbara Broome). And mention must be made of Sascha, Arlette, and Rudolf (Joan Strell, Star Kilstein, and Julie O'Neill) who brought to the show a foreign, enlivening brand of Beatnikism.

Inside Out provided even less excuse than usual in a class show for a kick chorus. But tradition will have them, and '60 provided one with a longer and better-worked-out routine than most, thereby increasing the enjoyment of all who like them. One reviewer likes kick choruses; the other does not.

The show's script, doubtless with careful intent, did not demand elaborate scenery or cos-

turning; what was required, however, was well and artistically supplied. The blue jeans and sweat shirts of the chorus males provided a good backdrop for the major characters, while in Act II the Chinese laundry girls' brilliant kimonos were a bright contrast to the rather dull decor of Act I. The Lower Depths Cafe was realistically barren, with only a few abstracts and the "Books in Rear" sign, and no undue effort was needed to transform it into the laundry with its imaginative clothesline.

With an intractable script and a huge cast, Sue and her spirited juniors gave us an evening of fine entertainment. Inside Out may have been unorthodox, but it was, in its unique way, a success.

NOTICE

The new edition of the Alumnae Register has been published. A complete listing with addresses of all alumnae and former students includes present undergraduate classes through 1958 and graduate students enrolled for the year 1957-58.

Copies may be obtained in the Book Shop or at the 75th Anniversary office in Taylor Hall. Price, \$3.25. Please make checks payable to Bryn Mawr College.

BIOLOGY BUILDING

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2 stitutes of Health"; the Esther Williams Apthorp Memorial Laboratory for Advanced Undergraduate Students in Biology, given by the Class of 1907;

The Professor's Office, given by the Class of 1918 in honor of Dr. Mary S. Gardiner, and the Professor's Laboratory, given by the same class in honor of Dr. Virginia Kneeland Frantz; the Professor's Laboratory given by the Class of 1921 in honor of Dr. Eleanor A. Bliss; the Physiology Laboratory, in memory of Emily R. Cross, made possible by her own bequest and the gifts of her family and friends;

The Microbiology Laboratory given by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gordan, Jr. in memory of Josephine Walker, M.D.; the classroom in memory of Lucretia Mott, given by her great granddaughters Marjorie Strauss Knauth, Anna Lord Strauss, and Katharine Strauss Mali; the Advanced Research Laboratory given in memory of Martha Rockwell Moorhouse by the June Rockwell Levy Foundation; the Laboratory in Physical Chemistry given by the U. S. Steel Foundation; the Research Laboratory given by Marion Edwards Park in memory of Arthur H. Thomas, Samuel Emlen, and Francis J. Stokes;

The Comparative Biology Lab-

oratory given by the Class of 1905; the Laboratory for Studies in the Growth and Development of Organisms, by the Class of 1906; the Biology Museum, by the Class of 1908; the Research Laboratory, by the Class of 1931; and the Assistant's Room for first year teaching and laboratory, equipped by the Class of 1898 in memory of Dr. Martha Tracy with a gift made originally for Dalton Hall.

Notice

The Sophomore Class is pleased to announce the election of the following officers: President—Debby Smith Vice-President—Barbara J. Baker Secretary—Betty Cassidy Song-Mistress—Dee Wheelwright

NOTICE

The Deanery is glad to welcome Seniors and Graduate Students to full privileges. Delicious meals, morning coffee hour, party facilities. Other undergraduates admitted only as guests of parents or alumnae. Closing hour 10 p.m. Overnight lodging for dates.

Notice

Whether engaged, contemplating same, or completely anti-social, all Bryn Mawrers are entitled to a 25% discount on all photographic work at Bradford Bachrach, 1611 Walnut St. For appointments call RI 6-0551; by simply announcing one's identity, one is eligible for the discounted rate.

NEWS OF MOLOTOV

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2 where he is."

The article states that Dr. Rupen spent 16 days in Mongolia, where he went at the invitation of the Outer Mongolian government. The supposed reason for inviting him to this land which few westerners have visited in recent years was to "correct what the Mongols believed was some misinformation Dr. Rupen had published about certain aspects of Mongolia."

"Rupen is considered a foremost authority on Outer Mongolia, the Daily News said.

Notice

The Alumnae Association cordially invites you to a Pismo Recital which Mme. Jambor is giving as part of the Alumnae Weekend program on Saturday evening, November 1.

For tickets please call at the Office of Public Information, second floor, Taylor.

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